

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Entry of this amendment as well as reconsideration and allowance of this subject application are respectfully requested.

The Examiner maintains the rejections set forth in the previous Office Action. Specifically, claims 1-5, 7-14, 16, 18, and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Suresan in view of Haartsen. Claims 6 and 17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable with Suresan in view of Haartsen and Uchiyama. Claim 15 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Suresan in view of Haartsen and further in view of Patel. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

The first rejection of claims is moot. Claim 19 has been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Independent claim 1 incorporates subject matter from now canceled claim 6, and claim 7 incorporates the subject matter of now canceled claims 8 and 17. The language of the last step of amended claim 7 reflects the language added to claim 1.

The Examiner admits in section 6 in the final office action that neither Suresan nor Haartsen teach the features of claims 6 or 17. The Examiner relies on Uchiyama. This reliance is misplaced.

In paragraph 49, Uchiyama teaches that the stationary terminal provides call progress tones. Claims 1 and 7 do not recite generating a call progress tone. To the contrary, these claims recite that the stationary terminal generates “a ring or other alert signal to alert a user of an incoming call.” This generation of a ring or other alert signal to alert a user of an incoming call is performed in the cordless mobile phone in Uchiyama--not in the stationary phone as claimed.

Thus, even if the combination of these three references could be made, for purposes of argument only, their combination fails to disclose all of the features recited in independent claims 1 and 7.

Applicant also respectfully submits that the addition of this third reference further highlights the improper hindsight used to formulate this rejection. In addition to the arguments in the last response explaining why this combination is improper, the Examiner is reminded that a proper motivation to combine requires an appreciation of the desirability of making the combination. It is not measured by the feasibility of making the combination. See *Winner Int'l Royalty Corp. v. Wang*, 202 F. 3d 1340, 1349, (Fed. Cir. 2000).

With respect to claim 7, neither Suresan nor Haartsen discloses or suggests the additional distinguishing feature of generating a ring or other alert signal to alert a user of an incoming call on the stationary terminal -- rather than on the mobile terminal -- after having successfully carried out an initialization sequence between the mobile telephone and the stationary telephone.

There are several dependent claim features which are also not suggested by the applied references. For example, claim 13 recites "taking a service code on the stationary telephony terminal indicating when the sent authentication code is valid." Pages 115-117 of Haartsen relied on by the Examiner do not describe a stationary terminal. Nor does Haartsen describe any service code that indicates when the authentication code is valid.

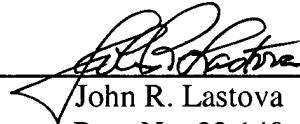
The application is in condition for allowance. An early notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

ANDREASON
Appl. No. 09/898,480
February 28, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.

By: _____


John R. Lastova
Reg. No. 33,149

JRL:sd
1100 North Glebe Road, 8th Floor
Arlington, VA 22201-4714
Telephone: (703) 816-4000
Facsimile: (703) 816-4100